

Daily Democrat.

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

To the Exiles from Kentucky.
 Many Kentuckians have gone to the Confederate States under misapprehensions; some supposing that Kentucky would join the rebellion, were apprehensive for their own personal safety. They have been told they would be arrested and imprisoned for their opinions or the expressions of them, hence they have gone from their homes to some of the Southern States, or gone to the Confederate army. Some have been led, step by step, until they have joined the invasion of their own State.

They must be satisfied by this time that Kentucky will not join this rebellion. She will resist, and aid to put it down. Kentucky is for the Union, and will not accept the necessity of the division. They may set this down as fixed. If the Confederates had not attacked Kentucky, they might have indulged the hope that, in the dispersion of the fragments of a divided and distracted Union, Kentucky would be found with the Confederate States; but they have rendered such a result impossible by attacking the State. Kentucky will not soon forget or forgive the insult.

The Legislature, at its late session, passed the following act:

AN ACT TO PREVENT AND PREVENT REBELLION BY CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY AND OTHERS IN THIS STATE.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State, who, as a soldier or officer of the army of the so-called Confederate States, and as part of an armed force, shall invade this State to make war upon it, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be confined in the penitentiary for any period of not less than one nor more than ten years, at the discretion of the jury.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall, within the limits of this State, persuade or induce any person to enlist or to take service in the army of the so-called Confederate States, and the person so persuaded or induced does enlist or take service in the same, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor; and upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect twenty days after its passage.

So far as the laws of this State are concerned, the time for a return and for an abandonment of this attitude of hostility to the State and the Government has not expired, and we believe we can assure all who return as soon as this reaches them, and resolve to be loyal citizens and abide by the laws and the Constitution, that they will not be molested. Let them, then, return to their homes at once. They will find, at last, no place like home. If they still resolve to wage war upon the Federal Government and their own State, and are captured, or remain till this war is over, they can not expect the protection of the State, or exemption from the penalties the State has provided for their offenses.

We, therefore, earnestly advise these exiles to return to the State now. Thousands of loyal men are interested in many that have foolishly thrown themselves into this rebellion. We desire to see them out of it. The best evidence they can give that they can be trusted is their prompt return to their old Kentucky homes. This rebellion is doomed, and no one should be ambitious to share its ill fortunes.

We repeat to these exiles that now is their opportunity to return to Kentucky, and show, at least, their fidelity to her.

Longer delay will only render a return more difficult. Your friends at home will be glad to overlook the errors, especially of youth.

A writer in the October number of the Atlantic Monthly draws a parallel between the rebellion in 1745, when the rebels, under Charles Stuart, threatened the overthrow of the British Government, and the present rebellion against our own government. He discovers many points of resemblance between the two rebellions. He shows that there was as great antagonism between the inhabitants of the Northern and those of the Southern portion of the island of Great Britain, as there is between the Northern and Southern portions of our own country; that the Scotch hated the English, and the English despised the Scotch; that a large portion of the Scotch regarded the union between Scotland and England as disgraceful and disastrous to their country. When the young Chevalier began his march the greatest apathy existed in England, and his progress for some time was a succession of triumphs.

But the nation was at length aroused, and Charles Edward was driven back to France. Scarcely any one who saw the battle of Culloden Moor, and the terrible scenes which

followed, could have supposed that those hostile elements could ever be united. But one who, when a child, had seen the carnage of Culloden, may have seen the English and the Highlanders fighting side by side in the battle of Waterloo. A descendant of one of the chiefs in the rebellion, Cameron of Lochiel, fell in the battle of Waterloo, while leading on his gallant Highlanders in the service of the United Kingdom. The Union had been "reconstructed." "The last spark of Jacobite enthusiasm and Scottish hatred of Englishmen had died out years before. Twenty years after the battle of Culloden, Jacobitism was a dream; fifty years after, it was a memory; a century after, it was an antiquarian study." People may hate and fight each other, and afterwards forget.

There are other points of resemblance which this writer has not pointed out. In the following passage, from a letter to Sir Horace Mann, Horace Walpole expresses a feeling similar to that which some time prevailed in our country: "The young Pretender, at the head of 2,000 men, has got a march on General Cope, who is not 1,800 strong, and, when the last accounts came away, was 50 miles nearer Edinburgh than Cope, and by this time is there. The clans will not rise for the Government. * * * I look upon Scotland as gone."

Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session, did more than any one else to support the Government. In the following passage, which is from a letter of his, dated November 13, 1745, he seems to be describing events of our own time: "At first the prospect was very flattering, and the errand I came on had no appearance of difficulty; but the rebels' successes at Edinburgh and Preston-pans soon changed the scene. All Jacobites, how prudent sever, became mad; all doubtful people became Jacobites; and all bankrupts became heroes, and talked of nothing but hereditary rights and victory; and, what was more grievous to men of gallantry, and, if you will believe me, more mischievous to the public, all fine ladies, if you will except one or two, became passionately fond of the young adventurer, and used all their arts and industry for him in the most intemperate manner." It was scarcely necessary for us to italicize the words as we have done.

Our rebellion has furnished in Kentucky a Simon, a reproduction of a Simon in the rebellion of 1745. Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, and Simon Buckner, Confederate General, form a pair of twins. It is difficult to tell which of the Simons is entitled to the pre-eminence. Simon Fraser was called an "old fox;" our fox, though not quite so old, has had a very rapid growth. "Simon Fraser was educated at the University of Aberdeen, where he had a reputation for scholarship, and about 1804 accepted a commission in a Highland regiment, raised by Lord Murray, on the assurance that, although ostensibly in the service of King William, it was really intended for King James, whenever the opportunity to assert his rights to the crown should occur." For "King William" insert "Kentucky," and for "King James" insert "the Southern Confederacy," and you have an event in the life of our Simon. "Lord Lovat" writes: "Duncan Forbes was with me here last Thursday, and has, by the bad weather, been detained at Inverness till this day. He has declared to me his full purpose to be prudent, and I verily believe him." General Buckner has induced a great many to "verily believe him." Lord Lovat writes to Lochiel, "My service to the Prince; I will aid you what I can, but my prayers are all I can give at present." To Duncan Forbes he writes, "I own I must regret my dear cousin Lochiel, who, contrary to my promise to me, engaged in this mad enterprise; but if Sir John Cope is best (which I think next to impossible), this desperate Prince will be the occasion of much bloodshed, which I pray may God avert; for to have bloodshed in our bowels is a horrible thing to any man that loves Scotland, or has a good stake in it, as your Lordship and I have. Therefore I pray God that we may not have a civil war in Scotland; this has been my constant wish since ever I had the use of my reason; and it shall be the same while there is breath in me; so that they must be damnably ignorant of the principle of my heart and soul who can imagine that I would endeavor to promote a civil war in my country." Verily, there is nothing new under the sun; as were 1745 and Simon Fraser, so are 1861 and Simon Buckner. There is nothing left now for Simon Buckner, but to complete the parallel by sharing the fate of Simon Fraser.

CORRECTION.—In speaking of the arrest and rearrest of Col. Buckner, we stated that he was a brother of General Buckner. A relative of the Colonel's, living in this city, informs us that there is no relationship between the two—or if there is it is very distant. Not one drop of the traitor's blood courses through the Colonel's loyal veins. We take pleasure in making this correction.

The rebels are boasting that their new Major-General, Gustavus W. Smith, graduated first in his class—that of 1842—at West Point. So far from this being true, W. S. Rosecrans of Ohio, John Newton of Virginia, and H. L. Eustis of Massachusetts, were his superiors—the last named being at the head of his class.

Our Correspondence.

From Salt River.

BULLITT COUNTY COMING UP GLORIOUSLY—THE "OLD GRAYS"—NO YOUNG MEN LEFT—WANT THE "FERRY BOATS" LEFT.

Pitt's Point, Ky., Oct. 11.
 Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: Recruiting is progressing finely in old Bullitt. From our little town, containing only forty voters, we have sent twenty-three soldiers to the United States army, and only two to Jeff Davis. We have a company of Home Guards composed of the married men of the town and vicinity, who call themselves the "Old Grays;" they are ready and willing to serve their country whenever needed. We have no young men left among us—all having gone to fight for the Union. I learn that it is the intention of Captain Watkins, stationed down at West Point, to take our boats from us. This would break us up. We have one ferry boat, two mill boats for saw and flouring mills, besides other craft. Our Home Guards keep a regular watch every night to prevent contraband, etc., from passing; but nothing of the kind ever crosses here. You would do your friends here a favor by seeing General Sherman for us, and getting his permit for the boats to remain.

Truly, yours, INDEX.

From the Mountains.

COL. HOSKINS FALLING BACK FROM ALBANY—COL. CHRISMAN NOT DEAD.

SOMERSET, KY., Oct. 9.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: A portion of Col. Wolford's cavalry have returned from Albany, Clinton county, and report that Col. Hoskins has evacuated the town, not having sufficient force to hold it against the enemy, who were reported advancing seven thousand strong upon that place.

Jas. S. Chrisman is not dead as reported in your paper of yesterday, nor is he in the least injured. Only one man was killed in the skirmish between Col. Hoskins' force and Chrisman's, and that was James Sanfley, nephew and law partner of Chrisman. Col. Hoskins evacuated Albany yesterday, and will be at "Camp Goggin" in this (Pulaski) county to-morrow.

Yours, &c., T. M.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, KY., Oct. 12.

Messrs. HANNETT, HUGHES & CO.

Gentlemen: In looking over your valuable journal I see no mention of Col. Boone's regiment, now encamped at Parquet Springs, near this place, which, by the way, is one of the healthiest and most delightful places to encamp a regiment in the whole State. There are some thirty cottages, with double rooms, to quarter the men, situated in the most beautiful grove I ever saw. Col. Boone is using the greatest exertions to be one of the first in the field, and his Lieutenant Colonel, A. Y. Johnson, and Major Gault are unremitting in their duties of drilling, they both being well qualified for their respective positions. The regiment is fast filling up, and from appearances, (if I may be allowed to say), will be the finest drilled regiment in Kentucky.

Yours, &c., BULLITT COUNTY.

Rebel Force at Prestonsburg, Ky.—Breckinridge, Preston and Others there.

We learn upon unquestionable authority that John C. Breckinridge, Col. William Preston, George W. Johnson, Lucius Desha, Col. John S. Williams, Col. Hawes, Judge Moore, and other notables in the secession ranks, are at Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Ky., organizing a large rebel camp. They have gathered around them a force of some six or seven thousand men, and are drilling them eight hours a day. They are reported to have some cannon, and are well provided with other arms.

Mr. Breckinridge and Colonel Jas. S. Williams made a trip to Richmond recently, and returned to their rendezvous at Prestonsburg last Tuesday. They are engaged in the work of alarming the people of the mountains, by circulating incredible stories as to the intentions of the Government, and are using every means, fair and foul, to win followers to their camp. It is time these men were looked after. They are the chief traitors, because of their influence for evil. Let the Government see that a requisite force is promptly placed in the mountains, where the Union forces may rally to a man in driving these traitors from Kentucky soil.

A REMARKABLE COUPLE.—The Hudson, New York, Gazette, has the following account of a truly remarkable couple residing in that county: In the town of Hillsdale reside Mr. Conrad Decker and wife—the former is in his one hundredth year, and the latter in her ninety-ninth. They have been married seventy-seven years and are both in comparative health. They keep house by themselves, and have no neighbors within a quarter of a mile. Mr. Decker cultivates his own garden, and sows his own wood; while Mrs. D. does her own housework, without thinking of "hired help," although she complains occasionally that she can't go about the house as spry as she used to.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred at six o'clock yesterday morning, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about six miles below this city, by which the locomotive and baggage car were thrown down an embankment and pretty badly smashed. The engineer and fireman escaped with little or no injury. The Adams Express baggage car breaking loose from the passenger coaches very suddenly after being thrown from the track, by a loosened rail, doubtless prevented the loss of life, these cars merely plunging from the track and sinking into the earth alongside.—Cin. Com., 11th.

TO EMMA G.

To all the loves and joys of life,
 Bright orb as a star,
 She closed her eyes, charmed by that light
 That cometh from afar.

We knew that she was claimed of God,
 For five long years and more;
 We heard the angels' voices
 Come calling at the door.

And gently from her spirit fell
 This prison-house of clay,
 Like snows that melt and leave the flower
 To bloom in perfect day.

And we must weep; the God that lent
 Her spirit to our love
 Has some wise purpose in our grief
 To draw our hearts above.

Like those lone shepherds keeping watch,
 When angels came to them,
 We see rise over our night of gloom
 The Star of Bethlehem.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

KENTUCKY.

BY BENJ. F. CUTLER.

Kentucky's sons ye valiant men,
 In legislative halls assembled,
 Your noble deeds shall ever gleam,
 Give patriots joy, make traitors tremble.

True to your country and the cause
 Of Union high maintaining,
 Macdonald's vote of your laws
 You treat as naught, his act disdaining.

Shame for his false, ignoble course,
 In legislative halls assembled,
 In secret linked to Secession's curse!
 Branded be his name forever.

Freeman! watch his every movement,
 Trust him not with aught that's dear,
 Trust him not as the vilest miscreant,
 Teach him Patriot's steel to fear.

When the din of battle ceases,
 When the stars and stripes shall wave
 O'er all the South with east and west,
 Remember the Kentucky brave.

Remember in the hour of trial,
 When fierce the blast of secession came,
 How she passed the fiery ordeal,
 Adding lustre to her name.

Kentucky's sons! ye valiant men,
 In legislative halls assembled,
 Your noble deeds shall ever gleam,
 Give patriots joy, make traitors tremble.

Boston, Sept. 23.

The News.

Mr. John A. Browalee, of the firm of Browalee, Homer & Co., of St. Louis, lately President of the Merchants' Bank, at the head of one of the Insurance Companies, and Chief of the Police Department, a resident of St. Louis for twenty-five years, died in that city on Thursday last.

From Jefferson City we learn on the 10th that the firing heard on the 9th in the neighborhood of Tipton was supposed to be between a party of rebels under General Rains and some of the Government troops, but the report was not fully credited.

Squads of rebels, from five to twenty in number, are reported by scouts to be on their way to their homes in the West, many of them declaring that they will not again take up arms against the Government—that they were badly treated by Price's followers.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican sends the following statement: The Gen. Price mentioned is T. L. Price, the loyal General.

Quite a sensation was created in town last evening by the arrival of Mrs. Colonel Ellis, from Tipton, bearer of dispatches from General Hunter and Colonel Ellis. She was dressed in a semi-military riding habit and hat, with a crimson sash thrown around the left shoulder, as an officer of the day, mounted on a splendid charger, and attended by two orderlies. She had ridden forty-five miles since ten o'clock, and without taking a moment's rest, delivered her orders at camp, and then waited upon General Price with her dispatches, urging forward two squadrons of Colonel Ellis's command, now here, to rejoin the regiment at Tipton.

Colonel Fritz's regiment returned last night from the Gasconade. There never was any ground for the apprehension of an attack upon Hermann.

The reported fight near Tipton, which I telegraphed you to day, was probably only a skirmish between our forces there and a body of three thousand cavalry, which, it appears, Price has detached as an army of observation, for the purpose of annoying our advancing columns until he can make good his retreat. They have been hovering around our army for several days, but it is believed they will not risk any general engagement.

The same correspondent, late on the night of the 10th, sends the following dispatch:

A scout has just arrived here from Springfield, and reports at headquarters that there were only one thousand rebels at that place. The scout fell in with an old acquaintance at Springfield, and by pretending to be a Secessionist, learned that Ben. McCulloch was at Camp Jackson with only fifteen hundred men, waiting for reinforcements from Arkansas. A large number of McCulloch's forces were with him at Wilson's Creek were with Price at Lexington, and the rest are with Hardee.

McCulloch expects to join Price at Sacramento, which will be about the 20th inst., and the combined forces expect to march on Jefferson City. This information is believed to be entirely reliable.

We find the following in the New Albany Ledger of yesterday evening, proving that one branch of our city trade is looking up:

If the mechanics of New Albany cannot get contracts from the authorities of Indiana, with whom they are not in much favor, they can with success resort to Kentucky, and get employment there. Mr. Valentine Graf, a saddler of this place, tried in vain to get a contract for saddles and harness at Indianapolis, but entirely failed, Cincinnati being in favor of those giving out contracts there. Mr. Graf then went to Kentucky and obtained a contract for one hundred cavalry saddles, which he finished in one week, and so much to the satisfaction of the officers that they gave him an additional order, and the probability is that he will now be kept constantly employed. These saddles are made of the very best material, and the workmanship is unexceptionable, as the inspector testifies.

Extraordinary Criminal Case.

A STRANGE STORY IN HIGH LIFE.

The London Times, of Sept. 18, contains the particulars of one of the most extraordinary criminal cases ever recorded, and it possesses all the elements of a first-class sensational novel, and is rich in material for a melo drama, with an abundance of villainies figuring in every scene. The substance of the case is this:

Richard Guinness Hill, nephew of the celebrated banker of Dublin, while at Brussels became acquainted with Miss Amy Georgiana Burdett, grand daughter of Sir Francis Burdett. The young lady had been adopted by Miss Burdett Court 44, who took a lively interest in her welfare, and was, with her mother, Lady Burdett, making a temporary visit at Brussels. Among the numerous suitors for her hand was Mr. Hill, who was ultimately accepted. After the marriage they lived together happily for several years, passing a considerable portion of their time in traveling. It is necessary here to state that a life interest on the lady's fortune, which was very considerable with the exception of a small portion which was placed at her disposal, was settled on her husband at the marriage, and subsequently she made a will devising the whole of her property, including it, is understood, a valuable estate, absolutely to him in the event of no issue surviving her decease. In the beginning of 1859, Mrs. Hill, then residing in St. Stephen's green, Dublin, and expecting daily to be confined, and being desirous that the accouchement should take place in London, left Ireland with this view. While on her journey, accompanied by her husband, she was taken unwell, and was unable to proceed beyond Rugby. There she was taken from the carriage and conveyed to the nearest place where accommodation could be afforded, a small beer house called the Globe, about half a mile from the station, and where she was delivered within two hours of the child involved in the present inquiry. A few days afterwards her husband adopted a course to destroy the identity of the child, with the presumed object of possessing himself of the property devised by the will.

Hill went to the registrar, a Mr. Herbert, since deceased, and registered the child as "Robert Hill, son of Mary Hill and Robert Hill; maiden name Seymour;" the true description being, as far as the parents were concerned, "Richard Guinness Hill, Amy Georgiana Hill; maiden name Burdett."

A week after the birth of the child Hill induced his wife to consent to put the child out to nurse, and went to London for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. The day following his arrival in town he informed his wife that he had made arrangements that would be satisfactory to her, and requested her to forward the child to London by a train which he indicated. This train was not due in London until nearly midnight. The mother, believing her husband's representations, entrusted her child, then only ten days old, to Catharine Parsons, a girl fourteen years of age, the daughter of the woman who was then nursing her, and they left by the train mentioned by the prisoner. The child was wrapped in a shawl prized for particular reasons by the mother, as well as a box containing baby linen, which was also sent with the child.

Catharine Parsons states that on arriving at the Euston Square station she was met by the prisoner. He took her in a cab to some part of the metropolis, with which, of course, as a country girl, she was unacquainted, and having deposited the box, returned with her and the child to the vicinity of the Euston Station, where they were met by two women, one of whom she describes as a black woman, and both of them as being drunk. By Mr. Hill's direction she handed the child to one of these women, who asked if it was alive and clean, to which Catharine replied that she hoped it would be taken as much care of as kept as clean as it had been at Rugby. Catharine had received strict injunctions from Mrs. Hill to bring back the shawl in which the child was enveloped, but when she endeavored to do so, the woman replied that if she took the child, she would take the shawl and all with it, and accordingly retained possession of that article. Mr. Hill then took the girl to the Queen's Dining Rooms, in Great Portland street, Oxford street, kept by Mr. Manning, where she remained, he also occupying a room in the same house. On the following day Hill and the girl returned to Rugby, where she intimates to her mistress that the child had been placed in improper hands. He, however, combated this assumption by assuring his wife that the girl was entirely mistaken. From time to time Mrs. Hill expressed the greatest anxiety regarding the welfare of her child, but her husband always asserted that it was in proper hands and progressing most satisfactorily. This state of things continued for about two years, and at length Mrs. Hill told her husband that she insisted upon seeing the child. He refused to comply with her request, a serious altercation took place and he ultimately subjected her to gross ill usage. Upon this a separation took place, but a short time subsequently he made overtures to his wife to live with him again. She indignantly repelled his offers for a time, but at length promised to consider them favorably providing he satisfied her as to what had become of her infant.

Hill prevaricated, and finally his wife placed the matter in the hands of a solicitor, and Inspector Hamilton, of the London Detective Police, was intrusted with the search for the child. A reward of £20 was offered for any information that would lead to the discovery of the infant, the handbills setting forth such facts as were known, with a description of Hill, the woman who received the child, and the shawl in which it had been wrapped.

A woman named Mackay, living in St. Giles, saw the offer of the reward, and sought an interview with Hamilton.

She stated that about eighteen months previously, when lodging in a house in the Seven Dials, a woman who occupied a room on her own, or one or two nights consecutive, had a child in her room, which Mackay knew by hearing it cry. She spoke to the woman about it, asking her to whom the child belonged. Her fellow-lodger replied that she had received it from a woman, named Andrews, who had informed her that she had received it from a gentleman at a railway station. Mackay added that the woman in question left the house a few days afterwards, and she since knew nothing about her. Slight as this clue

appeared, Brett worked upon it, and by dint of perseverance he ultimately discovered that the child his informant had heard cry was the one eagerly sought after. This, however, was not accomplished without great labor and some danger. The belief at first was that the child had been "dropped" upon some door step, and had perished, and that it had been rescued from death only to become the inmate of a workhouse. Brett's primary inquiries were directed to that point; but he soon found it to be erroneous. He then directed his attention to the discovery of the woman indicated by Mackay. He traveled from Court to Court throughout St. Giles, and at length went to a filthy alley called Lincoln's Court, in Drury Lane. In one of the houses in this place he discovered the woman Andrews, and he also traced the child into her possession. After searching various rooms Brett proceeded to a small apartment on the second floor. In one corner lay a man, nearly naked, apparently in a dying state, and squatting all over the floor were several women in a most ragged and miserable condition. The whole place was in a dreadful state, the stench from the filth being almost overpowering. On the floor in this horrible den Brett discovered the heir to £14,000 a year—almost in a state of nudity, and covered with vermin and filth. No shoes were on his feet, and only one dry rag enveloped his entire body. The toes were terribly soiled with the impressions of wounds, no doubt inflicted by walking on stones; while the head and body generally showed unmistakable marks of neglect and ill usage. The house, from bottom to top, appeared to be occupied by prostitutes and beggars. Having seized the child, and at length reached the street, Brett placed both it and Mrs. Andrews in a cab, and conveyed them to Mr. Cooke's office.

Brett was afterwards informed by Mrs. Andrews that on one wet Saturday she was standing in Windmill street, Haymarket, apparently selling songs and day-laces, but in reality begging with her two children—one in arms and the other in the gutter by her side—when a man answering the description of the prisoner passed her, and in a furtive manner slipped a shilling into her hand. Having passed and repassed several times, he beckoned her to follow him to a dark part of the street. She did so, and he then asked if she would take a child to nurse, telling her that she need only treat it as her own, and that she might, if able, dispose of it by placing it in some workhouse or asylum. She promised to procure the advice of a friend, and made an appointment for the following night in the same place. The man kept the appointment, and at that meeting he agreed to give her £16 a year for taking charge of the child, and told her to meet him at the same spot on the following Wednesday night, when he would take her to a place where she should receive the child. The further appointment was also kept; but Mrs. Andrews was accompanied on the occasion by a woman named Mrs. Scott, alias Mary Ann Idle, who is at present undergoing twelve months' imprisonment in Tothill fields, for robbing a gentleman in the street. She added that all three went in a cab to the Northwestern Railway station, in Euston square, on the Wednesday night, where they received the child as stated by Catharine Parsons. Mrs. Andrews related the conversation she had with the girl as to how the child had been treated at Rugby, and stated that her friend Scott, alias Idle, went with the man to a beer shop near the station, and there received £15 from him for them to take the child away. She also stated that when she received the child it was wrapped in a shawl which she afterwards pledged. Brett had redeemed the shawl, which had been identified by Mrs. Hill. The officer had also obtained possession from Mrs. Andrews of a box which Mrs. Hill also identified as being her own sent by her with the child, filled with baby linen, and it was worthy of mention that the prisoner had, with the object of still further destroying identity, cut out all the marks which had been inserted upon the infant's clothing. Mrs. Andrews further stated that when the man gave her the child, he told her that the mother was dead, and that he was a clerk, going to travel upon the Continent, but he gave her neither name nor address. She did not believe "all was right," and ultimately had the child registered in her maiden name, which was Farebrother. Brett testified the truth of that statement, and found an entry in the book of the registrar of St. Giles, in the effect "that on the 23rd of February, 1859, a child five weeks old had been registered in the name of Albert Farebrother—the name given by the prisoner to the woman whom she received the child. To further prove the identity of the child, Brett went to every house where Mrs. Andrews had lived in St. Giles, from the time the child left Rugby to the hour of its recovery, and he found her statement true in every particular. He ascertained that on one occasion, when Mrs. Andrews was sent to prison for begging, the child, with her own, was placed in St. Giles' workhouse, where it remained until she regained her liberty, when she used it, as before, for the purpose of exciting the commiseration of the public on her beggary expeditions. Scott, alias Idle, had been sent to prison, and corroborated all the features of the case as detailed by Andrews, alias Farebrother. Upon its recovery the child was restored to its mother, who, it is scarcely necessary to state, received it with unbounded expressions of joy and affection. Unfortunately, owing to the neglect from starvation and cold, it had to be placed under the care of eminent medical men, and its ultimate recovery was by no means certain.

The facts being established, a warrant was issued for Hill's arrest. He was absent from England at the time, but his wife, feigning a desire for reconciliation, appointed a place in London where he was to meet her. He came in disguise and was arrested, and subsequently held to answer for having caused to be made a false registration of his child's birth.

INCENDIARISM.—On Monday night the barn of De Coburn, of Germantown, was set on fire and burnt to the ground. His crop of tobacco and wheat, McCormick's Reaper and all his farming utensils were consumed. There is no possibility that it could have been an accident. It was the work of some malicious rascal, and his neighbors are convinced that the Doctor's strong Union sentiments provoked some secessionist to destroy his property.—Mayville Eagle, 10th inst.

Democrat

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Office—79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

Colt's Pistols.—Good Union men, who may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. dt

To Correspondents.

We should be much obliged to our friends in all parts of the State if they would, during these stirring times, send us the news of their neighborhood whenever any events of importance occur. We shall thus be better able to keep our readers posted as to the true state of affairs in Kentucky.

N. B.—All letters for publication should be separated from letters on business, and addressed as follows: "Louisville, Democrat, drawer C, P. O., Louisville, Ky."

A Word to Newspaper Readers.

The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

Persons residing in any portion of the city desiring the Democrat left daily at their residences, can be supplied by prompt and faithful carriers, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every two weeks.

The Evening News, containing all the afternoon dispatches and local news up to the hour of going to press, is supplied at the rate of fifteen cents for every two weeks.

Police Court.

Hon. G. W. JOHNSTON, Judge.

OCTOBER 12, 1861.

Mrs. Riley, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct; discharged.

James McCahill, Michael Adams and Mr. Ryder, charged with assaulting Mrs. Riley; \$100 to answer.

Mary Grube, assaulting Lena Haughton with intent to kill; continued until next week.

Peace warrant by Mary Carroll vs. David Strader; witnesses ordered before the Grand Jury.

MORAL.—Our city has become quite a model city within the last few weeks. We have no fires—no fights—no rows—no quarrels (except in private)—no anything a poor "local" can torture into an item. For the week just past the cases at the Police Court have not exceeded two or three per day, and they for minor offenses. Yesterday and last night up to a late hour not a single arrest of any kind, on any charge, had been made in the whole city. Verily, we are becoming a moral, law-abiding, and quiet people.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—We call the attention of dealers and consumers to the advertisement of Messrs. John Duncan & Sons, sole wholesale agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins celebrated Worcestershire Sauce. Connoisseurs, the world over, have pronounced this the best of all sauces. It is applicable to every variety of dish. No restaurant is complete without it. Messrs. Duncan & Sons are the old established agents. Those who wish the genuine Worcestershire, will forward all orders to them. Read advertisement.

CAME BACK.—We understand that the wife and children of a secession officer—a well known character in Louisville—returned to the city yesterday from "Dixie." Of course the officer would not send them here unless Buckner & Co. have abandoned the idea of burning that d-d Abolition hole, as they are wont to call Louisville in the ranks of Buckner's army.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—We have now in store, and to arrive, a pure article of white navy beans, all kinds of bacon, onions, krait, butter, lake fish, in quantities to suit, from one barrel or cask up. We will sell very low for cash, to close consignment. We are also agents for an extra refined coal oil and the Meade oil.

Clifford & Co.,
226 Main street.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 12, 1861.

The Volunteers' Families' Relief Committee are hereby requested to meet at Dr. Bell's office, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets, north side, on Monday evening, the 14th inst, at half past seven o'clock.

THOS. T. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Passengers and shippers will see by an advertisement in another column that the splendid side-wheel steamer Pocahontas, Capt. Staines, will leave for Pittsburg and all way landings on Tuesday evening.

The day was bright and clear yesterday and seasonable withal. It was one of the most beautiful days in the beautiful month of October.

Rev. Robert A. Holland will preach at the Walnut-street Baptist Church this (Sunday) evening, at half after 7 o'clock.

COL. HICKER IS COMING.—This notable Colonel left Washington on Saturday and will probably reach our city to-morrow.

Contractors will find an item of interest to them in our advertising columns, to which their attention is called.

Louisville Conference M. E. C., South.

FOURTH DAY.

Appointments for To-day.—The Conference met, pursuant to adjournment, at Odd Fellows' Hall yesterday morning, when the following appointments were made for filling the various pulpits of the city, to wit: Methodist Churches.—At the Asbury Chapel, C. B. Donaldson at 11 A. M. and P. T. Harrison at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Shelby-street Church, R. G. Thumay at 11 A. M. and B. A. Cundiff at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Brook-street Church, W. H. Mamsin at 11 A. M., Elder M. Nickelson at 8 P. M., and — Cunningham at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Walnut-street Church, Bishop Kavanaugh at 11 A. M. and D. C. B. Dawson at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Eighth-street Church, H. C. Settle at 11 A. M. and L. P. Greenhaw at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Twelfth-street Church, James A. Henderson (the former pastor, and not H. A. Henderson, of the South) at 11 A. M. and T. G. Harrison at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Portland Church, R. W. Tydings at 11 A. M. and J. W. Lawson at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Hancock-street Church, B. B. McCown at 11 A. M. and F. B. Rogers at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Bethel Church, B. A. Cundiff at 11 A. M. and T. G. Bosley at 4 P. M.; at Shippingport, C. Dougherty at 11 A. M.; at the Jackson-street Church (colored), — Crutchfield at 11 A. M. and — Edrington at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Center-street Church (colored), — Peters at 11 A. M. and — Neiker at 7 1/2 P. M.

The following appointments were made for preaching in the churches of other denominations, viz: At the First Presbyterian Church, Nickelson at 11 A. M., W. H. Morrison at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Second Presbyterian Church, Dawson at 11 A. M., G. W. Brush at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, A. Brown at 11 A. M., J. R. Stranget at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, D. A. Beardsley at 11 A. M.; at the Portland Presbyterian Church, G. C. Crumbaugh at 11 A. M.; at the Walnut Street Baptist Church, R. A. Holland at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Portland Baptist Church, G. W. Dugan at 11 A. M.; at the Jefferson Street Baptist Church, P. Newkirk at 7 P. M.; at the First Christian Church, T. W. Cunningham at 11 A. M., J. A. Henderson at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Asbury A. M. E. Church, C. McQuown at 8 P. M.

For New Albany and Jeffersonville the following appointments were made: Second Presbyterian Church, N. A. E. Bottomly at 11 A. M.; at the Wesley Chapel, N. A. R. G. Gardner at 11 A. M.; at the Centenary Chapel, N. A. L. P. Greenhaw at 11 A. M.; at the Roberts Chapel, James H. Owen at 11 A. M.; at the Jeffersonville Methodist Church, C. B. Parsons at 10 1/2 A. M.; J. H. Taylor at 6 1/2 P. M. C. B. Parsons is also appointed to preach at the Jeffersonville penitentiary at 1 P. M.

And then the conference adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Military and War Items.

Recruiting at Camp Joe Holt is progressing briskly. A company is expected from the upper part of Clark county, and several others from different parts of the district. The 39th Illinois has left for St. Louis, where they will receive their arms. The Chicago Post says this is the fortieth regiment of troops of all kinds which Illinois has sent into the field, and makes the total number from that State now in service 42,000. This does not include several regiments of Missouri troops, made up largely of Illinois men. The quota for Illinois is 45,000, which will, in a few days, be full.

The Sandy Valley Advocate says there are several hundred volunteers now in camp at Catlettsburg, Boyd county, Ky., in command of Colonels Vinson and Moore.

A large quantity of ammunition was shipped, day before yesterday, for this point, from the arsenal at Indianapolis.

With the 34th regiment now at Camp Joe Holt, the 36th, which is also on the way here, and the three batteries coming from Indianapolis, Indiana has sent into Kentucky, during the week just closed, 6,600 men.

Quartermaster General Vajen, of Indiana, has gone to Cincinnati to contract with Miles Greenwood for six full batteries, twenty-four guns to be smooth-bored brass pieces and twelve of them rifled.

The Lafayette Journal says that Tippacaw county, Indiana, will have sent in all sixteen companies to the war, and yet an other entire regiment can be raised if occasion demands it.

We find the following items in the Indianapolis Sentinel of yesterday: Sixteen car loads of arms arrived yesterday over the Bellefontaine railroad, destined for Kentucky. Among them were ten smooth-bored cannon, with carriages, caissons and all equipments. They were forwarded by the Jeffersonville railroad.

Ten rifled cannon for Kentucky are expected over the Bellefontaine railroad, from Pittsburg, to-day.

Col. Grose's regiment, the 36th Indiana, arrived from Richmond yesterday.

W. T. Wood has been appointed Junior Major of the 1st cavalry.

Private Eli Abernathy, of the 19th Indiana regiment, died in the hospital at Washington, on Saturday last, of fever. His remains were interred in the Soldier's Home Cemetery.

It will be seen by the following letter from J. B. Temple, President of the State Military Board, that no troops will be enlisted in the State service for twelve months, and all who have enlisted for that period will either be disbanded or can re-enlist for "three years or the war."

OFFICE MILITARY BOARD,
FRANKFORT, Oct. 12, 1861.

The commanding General in the State of Kentucky having decided, in concurrence with the General Government, to accept no troops except those enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, this Board has decided to incur no further expenses in recruiting twelve-months' men. All such recruits will, therefore, be instantly disbanded, unless they will consent to be mustered in for three years.

J. B. TEMPLE, President.

The Committee for Attending to the Subsistence of the Families of Volunteers.

This Committee, consisting of twenty citizens, whose names have been announced by Mayor Delph, have already held two meetings; have organized their association, and are proceeding as rapidly as they are able to move in preparing to render all the service in their power to the destitute families of those who have volunteered to defend the Union and to protect the Commonwealth of Kentucky. No cause can plead more eloquently than this; none can appeal in more moving to the hearts of the people of Louisville and of Jefferson county. In the present exigencies of the country, all that we have belongs to the supreme authorities; and those who cannot go into the camps for service, should feel bound by every consideration that move a noble sentiment, or a proper feeling, to see that while the soldier is absent, undergoing the labors, privations, sufferings, and perils, incident to war, his family shall not be neglected. Distress and destitution always plead forcibly to the sensitive heart; but none can plead in stronger terms than the cases of the families of these soldiers. Let us remember that but for these soldiers, we should not now have much, if anything, for ourselves. The pirates who are marauding with every species of outrage and insult wherever they have planted their polluting feet in Southern Kentucky, might now be revelling in Louisville. A portion of what we have saved, even of a property character, to say nothing of salvation from disgrace and degradation, is due those who aided in saving us, and we trust the debt will be acknowledged in handsome terms by protecting the families of the men who stepped forward to defend the State.

The Committee of twenty, to whom the duty has been assigned to hunt up cases that need their attention, have elected Dr. T. S. Bell President of their Association, and Theodore T. Taylor Secretary. They have solicited aid for families in a state of destitution, and Mr. Tait, on the west side of Fourth street, between Main and the river, who is a member of the Committee, has consented to receive at his store all donations in the way of flour, groceries, vegetables, meat—and everything of that description. We earnestly trust that as the earth has been prolific of its stores, in the way of bountiful crops, that those who are enjoying the blessings of home and the comforts of a sufficiency will not turn a deaf ear or an indifferent heart towards those, who, while pleading destitution in their family also plead that their protectors have gone into the army to protect Louisville from the invasion of a barbarous and destructive foe.

Every citizen who is staying at home owes protection to the families of those who have gone to fight the battles of our country, and he must have a heart as hard as the nether mill stone, who fails to appreciate his duty in these cases. He has all the elements of a marauding secessionist already at work in him. There are persons among us who opened their purses and their hearts were largely to help the destroying march of treason and villainy, under the title of Secession, and they have an excellent opportunity now to wipe out some of the memories of that iniquity, by aiding the Union in its struggle, and the Commonwealth in its peril. We hope they will not forget the claims of patriotism, of justice and of fidelity, for the claims of all of these, now speak imperatively. Those who wasted their means upon Buckner and his associate pirates must have some energies left yet for the Commonwealth. They were in great trouble some time ago about "lost rights;" they should speedily see if they can now find these useful energies.

resentation.

It will be seen from the correspondence we publish below that our energetic friend, Major W. P. Campbell, of Col. Pope's Regiment, has been made the recipient of a magnificent present on the part of his old Union friends of the "tobacco trade," of which the Major has been an active member. No more worthy man can be found in the service; and, while the present does honor to the donors, it will never fail, in the hands of Major Campbell, of being used, and well used, in the defense of his State and country.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11, 1861.

Maj. W. P. Campbell—Dear Sir: We have been entrusted with the very pleasant duty of presenting to you, in behalf of your Union friends in the "tobacco trade" of this city, a horse, saddle, bridle, holster of pistols and sword, as a testimonial of their personal regard and of their appreciation of the devotion you manifest in the defense of our glorious country.

Truly, yours,

R. BURGE,
W. J. ANDERSON,
JAS. CLARK,
Committee.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12, 1861.

Messrs. R. Burge, W. J. Anderson, and James Clark—Gentlemen: Your note of the 11th inst. has been received. I accept, with feelings of the liveliest pleasure, the testimonial you have so kindly tendered, assuring you that they will be used to the extent of my humble ability in the defense of our common country, which is now imperiled by disloyal hands.

Very truly, yours,

W. P. CAMPBELL.

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold. City and country merchants who wish to buy their fall and winter stock of dry goods, clothing, and underwear at their own prices may attend the auction sale to-morrow morning at E. I. Graman & Co.'s, No. 222 Fourth street, between Main and Market.

Messrs. Vogt & Klink, practical jewelers, opposite Walker's City Exchange, are prepared to supply swords of superior quality to those who may have use for them.

The News.

We find the following news from Western Virginia in the Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday, brought by a passenger of the Mary Cook:

During the past two weeks there have been continuous rains, and the roads are almost impassable. The campaign in Western Virginia is virtually ended, and preparations are on foot to withdraw a portion of our forces there, and send them into Kentucky, leaving only a sufficient force to prevent the rebels from approaching north of Gauley River or west of Chest Mountain. The probabilities are, however, that the Secesters have no desire to come through a country they already had laid waste and left barren.

Mr. Quinn was at Sewall's Mountain when a battle between our forces and the rebels was so imminent. The enemy were entrenched on a mountain four miles and a half from our army, and their camp fires were plainly visible. The enemy's pickets fired upon the Federal pickets, but no damage was done. On Sunday evening General Rosecrans fell back on Camp Lookout, and then to Mountain Cave. We will not be surprised to hear of Rosecrans in Kentucky within ten days. The enemy have already gone in the direction of Cumberland Gap.

We find the following item of interest in the Sandy Valley Advocate of the 9th inst.:

By the best information we have from Prestonsburg, it appears that there are collected in camp at that place about 2,000 rebels on foot, and 500 cavalry. One half are said to be well armed. They have two pieces of artillery, and are fortifying the place. The cavalry are scouring the country and committing all manner of depredations. If these robbers are not routed soon they will become the terror of this whole valley.

It is useless to underrate their numbers, or the importance of this point. It is a point of much importance from its proximity to the Virginia line, affording a road by which cattle, horses, &c., can be passed over into Virginia, as well as a place of defense against any effort to send Union forces up our valley into Tennessee. We regard it of the first importance that an immediate attack be made on this point; forces can be raised sufficient to rout them in one week.

They have chosen this position for rendezvous on account of its proximity to the Virginia line, hoping to establish a communication through which they can carry contraband goods to the rebels in Virginia, and as soon as their force will justify, to make incursions throughout the surrounding country and down the valley for the purpose of ravaging the Union men, stealing their horses, cattle, and other property.

We would call the attention of the military and sutlers who are laying in their stores to some very useful and ingenious articles for soldiers' use, advertised this morning.

H. W. WILKES.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

The above SAUCE is not only the best and most popular condiment known, but the most economical, as a few drops in Soup, Gravy, or with Fish, and cold joints of Beef, Steak, Game, &c., impart an exquisite zest, which no other sauce can give, and which is in vain endeavored to imitate.

On the Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner or Supper Table a cruet containing "LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" is indispensable.

To appreciate the excellent qualities of this delicious preparation it is only necessary to purchase a small bottle of the genuine, of a respectable grocer or dealer, as many Hotel and Restaurant proprietors seldom place the Pure Sauce before their guests, but substitute a genuine Bitter filled with a spurious mixture.

For Sale by Grocers and Butchers everywhere. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union Square and Fourteenth St., New York. Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States. A Stock always in Store—Also orders received for direct shipment from England.

Be wary of Counterfeits and Imitations. Beware of cheap imitations.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere.

MADE IN ENGLAND.

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Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago Express (daily except Sunday)..... 8:10 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 6:15 A. M.
Chicago Mail..... 7:00 P. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 8:00 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express..... 3:30 P. M.
Connection Train (at Richmond)..... 1:50 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1..... 4:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2..... 2:30 P. M.
Accommodation Train..... 4:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Passenger Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.
Baltimore and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted)..... 4:00 P. M.

Wanted.

FIVE SADDLERS AND FIFTEEN HARNESSES MAKERS to work on government work. JAS. TRACY.

BOARDING.

A FEW SELECT BOARDERS CAN FIND GOOD ROOMS & CO. At No. 519 1/2 First street, half way bet. Green and Walnut. [Oct 12 dt]

For Rent.

WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A VERY pleasant front room, suitable for a gentleman and a few gentlemen can be had on a daily board. Apply at 429 Walnut street, between Court and Fifth. [Oct 12 dt]

Notice to Contractors.

PARTIES PROPRIETOR TO SUPPLY CLOTHING, &c., in accordance with note of yesterday's date are requested to send samples with Mrs. A. DUDLEY, Quartermaster General. [Oct 12 dt]

WANTED.

100 SADDLES AND HARNESSES WANTED, to whom good prices will be paid. Apply immediately to No. 211 Main street. [Oct 12 dt]

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between HURCE & CO., of Louisville, and J. H. GOSCH, of Louisville, is hereby dissolved, and the business of the firm is transferred to J. H. GOSCH, who is authorized to settle all business of the late firm. JAS. R. GOSCH, [Oct 12 dt]

GOSCH & CO., [Oct 12 dt]

GOSCH & CO., [Oct 12 dt]

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GOSCH & CO., [Oct 12 dt]

GOSCH & CO., [Oct 12 dt]

Special Notices.

There will be found advertised in our paper some family medicines that we desire to call especial attention to. Among them is Dr. Weaver's Salt Rheum Syrup and Cerate. We speak more directly of the Cerate, which is an ointment every family should have at hand.

We know it has no equal for the cure of frost-bites, chilblains, chapped or cracked hands or lips, and for sore nipples it is the only one thing required. If any person is afflicted with any disease where a good salve is wanted, we advise them to give Dr. Weaver's Cerate just one trial, and they will be convinced of its merits.

Dr. Weaver's Syrup, with the Cerate, is a sure cure for all humors, sores, and diseases that arise from impurity of the blood.

Another valuable preparation is the old standard remedy and people's favorite, Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Our readers only want to know that this remedy is pure and genuine, and sold by all our city druggists. Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters is a very agreeable medicine, and valuable where a stimulating agent is required.

We know that the above named remedies are just what the afflicted require, and can be found at the drug stores generally.—*Louisville Democrat*, Feb. 16, 1860.

Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, and all Druggists.

COSTIVENESS OR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION. From these afflictions arise many of the ailments of man. We hear daily, people complain of headache, nervous debility, etc.; and generally the cause of the complaint can be traced to their constipated habits. A remedy for this trouble is what they want. We recommend Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters to all who are afflicted; let them take it three times each day, half an hour before eating their meals, and in it they will find a cure. Our physicians recommend it in their practice, and its great merits are fast becoming known in the Western States.

Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, and all Druggists.

Valuable information from the Rev. Jaber S. Swan, a clergyman of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

New London, Feb. 1, 1851.

DR. S. A. WEAVER: Dear Sir—I feel compelled by a sense of duty to the suffering, to say in regard to your Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, that I have used it in my family for more than one year with the most decidedly happy results. I consider it adapted completely to sustain the reputation which is claimed for it. In a number of cases within my knowledge, where it has been taken for Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, it has been attended with complete success, when other remedies had completely failed.

Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, and all Druggists.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York, have issued a perpetual injunction against Eason & Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done, and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should, as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady*. d&w

"Wash and be clean," said the Hebrew girl to Naiman, the Syrian. He was skeptical till he tried the sacred waters. That was 3,000 years ago; it is the same now with the hard-to-be-convinced invalid; "What can do me good?" is the oft-repeated query. We will answer it—Are you worn down with prostrated powers of mind and body, perchance even wishing yourself "free from this mortal coil?" Try WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR—you are not too late—it is but a simple vegetable liquid, but all powerful to raise you from helpless imbecility and prostration to the proper equilibrium of mental and bodily vigor. These are no idle words, but verily indited.

Sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

J. WRIGHT & Co., Sole proprietors, New Orleans.

NEARLY A PANIC.—This morning there was a perfect rush to get some of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It is astonishing what a large quantity of that article is consumed. It shows conclusively that it is just the thing required in malaria or fever districts, as a preventative for Chills, alias Shakes. "Everybody and the rest of mankind" should try it, if they wish to become healthy and strong; and those that are well should take a little every morning to keep so. We have tried it.—*Evening Mirror*. oct d&w

A time when there is great fear that the stock of dry lumber, sash, doors, blinds, &c., will fall short, owing to the vast amount of improvements in Louisville, it will be interesting to the public to know that Alexander, Ellis & Co., have enlarged their factory and have now on hand several million of dry lumber. Call at their office on Main street, nearly opposite the Gall House, or at their factory on Fulton, above Preston street.

UNCURRENT MONEY.—All depreciated moneys received for subscriptions will be taken only at its current rates by the bookers.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

St. Johns, Oct. 11.—Additional per Glasgow.—A London company is being formed for cotton cultivation at Queenstown with coöperative labor.

A submarine telegraphic cable has been successfully laid from Malta to Alexandria. The Paris Constitutionnel asserts that the negotiations relating to the interference in Mexico had reached no definite result. No Convention whatever has been drawn up.

The St. Petersburg Bee predicts the early recognition by France of the Southern Confederacy.

The Anglo French Commercial treaty went into operation on the 1st inst.

An Imperial decree opens the principal French ports for the importation of cotton and woolen yarns from England and Belgium.

The bank of France has further advanced the rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent.

The Paris Bourse showed a decline. Renten are quoted at 87 4/5.

It is reported that France would interpose between Italy and Spain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—*Tribune's dispatch*. The army of the Potomac will probably soon be divided into several corps d'armee, according to the practice of European commanders. This plan has met with strong opposition from military men of the old school, but McClellan has insisted upon it, and it will probably be adopted. Should it be done, Generals McDowell, Franklin, and Porter, will be among the commanders of these divisions, which will be from 30,000 to 50,000 strong.

Mr. Muir, British Consul at New Orleans, is now in Washington, having been twenty-four days en route.

His journey was much obstructed by the transportation of rebel troops over the railways. He states that the same determination and enthusiasm continued to be shown throughout the South. The rebels are subjected to serious deprivations. All luxuries have disappeared, and many of the necessities of life were becoming scarce.

Mr. Muir will probably soon return to England.

A squad of the Van Arden cavalry, under Major Maxwell, captured a rebel captain from Richmond yesterday above Proctorsville.

John Pruner, of Philadelphia, delivered to-day 1,000 Minnie rifles, which arrived from Belgium in the Bavaria.

Every this morning the steamer Union sent two launches into a creek about seven miles from Aquia Creek to burn a rebel schooner. The expedition succeeded. They were fired upon from a field battery, but not injured.

The Postmaster-General arrived to-day.

Herald's Dispatch.—Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, has been here for some weeks attending to the affairs of that State in connection with military matters. He has appointed Napoleon J. Dana, a graduate of West Point, Colonel of the First Union Regiment, in the place of Colonel Willis A. Gorman, promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship.

Governor Yates and Hon. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, have appropriated from the Government, for the armament of that State, \$1,000,000, fourteen batteries of James' rifle cannon, 6,000 muskets and 500 rifles.

The last news from the Gulf Squadron left Com. McLean, who succeeds Com. Merwin on board the Niagara, which is now the flag ship of the Pass a l'Outre. He was making active preparations for the complete closing up of the Mississippi. He would then move from that position to Pensacola. Com. Merwin, whose departure was much regretted by the whole fleet, intended to ask a court of inquiry, but there was apparently no disposition to grant it.

The whole coast from Galveston to the Florida reef was completely blockaded. Fort Pickens is prepared to attack Pensacola, Fort McKean and Barrancas and hold them. There is no doubt in the opinion of the best officers, that the place can be taken without serious difficulty.

The Richmond papers are trying to cover, not only their own loss in the recent skirmish, but also the forces that retired before our advance on Lewisville; but their deserted camps there betray the fact that they have been recently occupied by from 10,000 to 20,000 men.

Times' Dispatch.—Governor Morgan arrived here this morning. He brings the assurance that New York will have 100,000 men in the field before the close of this month, and that the Empire State is prepared to furnish 250,000 men, and, if necessary, to equip and maintain them.

The correspondence of the St. Louis Republican, dated Santa Fe, Sept. 22, says New Mexico is still free from invasion by Texas.

On the 18th inst. at Fort Fountleroy 600 Navajos made an attack on that post, and were repulsed with a loss of 20 killed and 44 taken prisoners. The troops in the fort had but one man wounded.

Col. St. Verain has resigned, and it is understood that Kit Carson will succeed him in Command.

The Governor's call for the enrollment of all males between 18 and 45 does not seem to elicit much a tention from the people. I have yet to hear of the first man complying with its requirements.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—W. J. Packard was arrested here to-day on an order from the State Department, as being an alleged emissary from Richmond, where he was connected with Sloat & Co. Packard has represented himself in Cincinnati and other cities as a refugee from the South, and lately visited Washington, it is said, on the pretense of giving valuable information to the Federal authorities, and had, while there, ample opportunities to discover the position and strength of our forces. He was sent to Fort Lafayette this evening.

The schooner Ocean Wave, Harriet Ryan, and Mecca have been brought as prizes from Hatteras Inlet to the Navy Yard.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 11.—The steamer Spaulding returned to Hatteras Inlet this morning, bringing details of the recent engagement which differs little from the accounts already telegraphed. The Indiana regiment lost tents, provisions, and many knapsacks.

Col. Brown states his loss at about fifty. None were killed. The inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiment. The rebel loss has been overestimated, but it was undoubtedly large.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Our pickets stationed near Prospect Hill, were driven in last night by the rebels in force, their object, doubtless, being to ascertain the position of our advance. All the troops are in comfortable condition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At the yard of Edward F. Williams, at Williamsburg, the past month fourteen schooners have been altered into gun boats for the Government service.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12.—River nine feet by pier mark and falling. Weather clear and cool.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 11, 1861.

Present.—All the members except Messrs. Barbee and Buckner.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

J. M. Armstrong was elected President of the Common Council in place of W. P. Campbell, resigned.

Mr. Welman presented the resignation of F. A. Moore, as Flour Inspector, which was received, when, on motion of Mr. Baxter, the vote directing the Mayor to prefer charges against Mr. Moore, was reconsidered, and said resolution withdrawn.

On motion of Dr. Ronald, the vote rejecting the ordinance to repeal Ordinance No. 208, was reconsidered, and the same was referred to Committees on Revision and Police.

Mr. Armstrong presented a petition from Nathan White to have his license reduced, which was tabled.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Street Inspector to repair the break in Cable street across Beargrass creek at a cost of \$40, was amended to cost \$100, and adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Street Inspector to repair the bridge across Beargrass creek, at Brownboro Pike, was referred to Street Committee Eastern District.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to recur and repave the unfinished portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Green street from the east line of W. P. Balm's lot, west to Floyd street, was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote: Yeas—President Armstrong, and Messrs. Baxter, Twyman, Caldwell, Grainger, Gregory, Irvine, Lightburn, Wood, Overal, Rubel, Storry, Tucker and Welman, 14; nays Messrs. Coruth and Ronald, 2.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, proposing a joint session at the next meeting of the Council at 9 o'clock, to elect a Tobacco Inspector, Keeper of the Workhouse, Flour Inspector and Assistant City Attorney, was amended by striking out "Assistant City Attorney," and adopted as amended.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing the police their regular per diem whilst on military duty was passed.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing the expenses of the Almshouse for September was referred to Committee on Almshouse.

The bond of Henry Hagar as engineer of Steam-engine No. 2 was referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing J. P. Chambers \$41 95 on account of clerks' fees was referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing the Police Report for September, 1861, was referred to Committee on Police.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing the Hospital Report for September, 1861, was referred to Committee on Hospital.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing J. McCullum \$104 67 for brick was referred to Street Committee Eastern District.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Street hands Eastern District \$244 25 for work to October 3, 1861; Fire Department \$1,547 57, expenses for September, 1861.

The Report of W. R. Hydes, City Marshal, for September was read and filed.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to borrow not exceeding \$20,000 to pay interest on water bonds was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing Waite & Seligse \$154 07, balance due them for work on Rowan street, was referred to Street Committee Western District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Street Inspector to repair the gutter south side of Broadway, at Campbell street, was referred to Street Committee Eastern District.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, Oct. 17, 1861, at 7 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Papers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

Captain Thomas J. Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Richard A. Johnson, of Cavalry, both Kentuckians, have been appointed Brigadier Generals of Volunteers, to serve under Gen. Sherman.

Warren Thornberry has been appointed Surveyor at Paducah, Ky.

It is said that the camps on the line of hills, between Lewisville and Munson's, indicate the enemy's force there at 20,000.

A rebel captain, from Richmond, was found in civilian's clothes, near Polesville, in the ceiling of a house where he had made a hiding place for himself. He was captured by Major Mix, of the Vanallen Cavalry, and sent to Washington.

At the request of the Chicago Zouave Cadets, the President has consented to take charge of the Champion Colors, temporarily. They will, probably, be placed permanently in the Smithsonian Institute.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.

The Indiana regiments that are now going to Kentucky go forward to Nolin, some twelve miles south of Elizabethtown, where they will probably be formed into a brigade, to be commanded by Colonel T. J. Wood, of the First Cavalry, who has been appointed a Brigadier General of volunteers.

This arrangement will be highly satisfactory. Col. Wood is a graduate of West Point, and has served eighteen years in the regular army.

The morning papers will contain a portion of Governor Morton's dispatches relating to clothing our troops in Western Virginia.

General Stone has returned to Grafton and Cheat Mountain, to see what has been received and what is needed for Indiana. The troops will be marched out of Western Virginia if they are robbed, swindled, and neglected again, as in time past. Neither her Governor nor their officers will suffer a repetition of these outrages.

The Old School Presbyterian Synod is in session in this city.

W. C. Smith is Quartermaster of the Rushville Regiment, and Orrin Aborn Assistant Surgeon of the Fortieth.

Col. Asbury Stokes, Thirty-fourth Regiment, left for Louisville this afternoon.

Col. Grose, of the Thirtieth Regiment, arrived this evening, and will leave to-morrow, for the same place.

A large quantity of contraband goods are stored in this city.

The 34th Indiana regiment arrived at Jeffersonville yesterday morning, and went into camp at Joe. Holt till they are ordered down the Nashville road. They are under command of Col. Asbury Stokes.

National Hotel,



T. A. HARROW, Proprietor, CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS, Louisville, Ky.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY convenient to the Rail-road, Telegraph and Express Offices, the Banks, Postoffice, and places of amusement. The House has been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the summer business, and is in better condition now than it ever was before, and to the traveling community, and persons visiting the city for business or pleasure offers every inducement for patronage. TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

TERMS—\$1 50 PER DAY.

W. H. STOKES, IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN Coach and Saddlery Hardware

(OLD ESTABLISHED SADDLERY WAREHOUSE), No. 435 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, Louisville, Ky.

MANUFACTURERS AND MANUFACTURERS WOULD FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO EXAMINE MY STOCK before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as made in person.

LOUISVILLE IRON WORKS.

F. W. MERZ, MANUFACTURER OF Iron Railings, Verandas, Balconies, Iron Jails, Fire-Proof Safes, Bank Vaults, Doors, Seices, &c., 347 GREEN STREET, SOUTH SIDE, THIRD DOOR EAST OF NEW POSTOFFICE LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY TENDER HIS ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO the citizens of Louisville and vicinity for the liberal encouragement and extensive patronage shown him since he entered into business, and informs them that, by the use of admirably adapted machinery, he is enabled and prepared to do work of every description 33 per cent. cheaper than any other establishment in the city or elsewhere. He has a large stock of his own goods, and good and handsome work, and fair living prices, to deserve the further patronage of a generous public. GATES, SHUTTERS, BOLTS, &c., for building purposes, made to order at short notice. HOUSE SMITHING done on short notice. I have also engaged an A. M. Pattern-Maker, and an American blacksmith, to do any kind of work, and will be pleased to attend to all the business of architects and builders to this effect.

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